TOOK THE LAST ONE ALSO

Well Timed Patting Lands the Third Game of the Lincoln Series for Omaha.

NEAL'S GOOD WORK WELL BACKED UP

Fielding of the Home Team Sharp and Ac curate After the First Inning-St. Joe Still Tied with the Rourkes for First.

Omaha, 12; Lincoln, 7.

8t. Juseph, 11; Des Moines, 3.

Rock Island, 8; Quiney, 4.

Peoria, 11; Jacksonville, 1.

Chelmanti, 4; Louisville, 0.

Chieago, 11; St. Louis, 9.

Sloux City, 21; Kansas City, 5,

Grand Rapids, 6; Toledo, 4.

Milwaukee, 16; Minneapolis, 9.

Once more Papa Rourke has sunk his talons into the flag, and if Dame Fortune is even half impartial with her smiles he will bring the whole blooming bunting back home with him and nail it to the topmost peak of the Charles Street grand stand.

The team left for St. Joe last night, where they play today, tomorrow and Wednesday; thence they hie themselves to Rock Island, Peorla, Quincy and Jacksonville, this being their second eastern trip. If they break even on the trip they are quite likely to return home in August with a firm hold on first

Yesterday was the third game with Lincoln. and again the Rourkes took it without turning a hair.

The biggest and most enthusiastic crowd of the season was on hand and the game was one much to their liking. Good judges variously put the attendance at between 3,000 and 4,000 people, anyway it was amply magnitudinous for all practical purposes.

Lincoln was still minus the able services of Buck Ewing, and in his stend played a new man, one Dunn, whom Buckerino pulled out of the amateur club from Cook. He's a big healthy looking fellow, and looks as if he would make a ball player, and it is possible that Buck has made a valuable find. The Omahas again played brilliantly, batting with refreshing vigor, fielding cleanly and running bases like thoroughbreds. On the other hand, the work of the Lincolns was sloppy and timid, and they acted as if beaten before the game had fairly opened.

There was a large crowd from Lincoln and

when the clodhoppers guiped down three large, luxuriant tallies in the first inning they made the welkin ring with their mad shouts of glee. But they quickly subsided when Pa's boys once begun to wield their warclubs, and before the game was out a good many of them sloped. They couldn't stand to see the Farmers ground into the earth. A few remained, however, and saw the close, but the whole delegation returned to the rural districts last evening with a bad taste in their mouths. Here is the score: OMAHA.

AB. R. 1B. SH. SB. PO. A. E. Seery, m.... 4 Langsford, ss 6 McVey, 1b... 3 Moran, c..... Hutchis'n, 2b Fear, rf..... 3 Rourke, 2b.... 5 Pedros, If.... 5 Neal, p..... 5 Totals41 12 17 0 5 27 12 AB. R. 1B. SH. SB. PO. McCarthy, If Hughes, 3b.

Totals43 7 13 1 0 27 13

Distillers Take Third Place. PEORIA, III., July 22—Beam was in form today and pitched ball that the J sonvilles could not understand. His was well backed up. Emmerke

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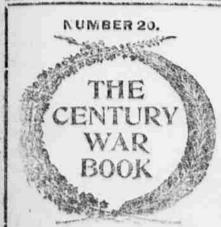
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knocked out in the third, when the game was won, and the Distillers landed in the third place. Score: Peoria 9 1 9 0 0 1 0 0 0-11 Jacksonville 9 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1 Hits: Peoria, 11: Jacksonville, 4. Errors: Peoria, 1: Jacksonville, 5. Batteries: Beam and Terrien; Emmerke, Burris and Snyder.

Gems Give the Twins Another. QUINCY, Ill., July 22 (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Rock Island-Moline won to-day's game in the seventh inning, when a combination of two bases on balls, a double, a triple and an error netted four runs.

Earned runs: Quincy, 3; Rock Island-Moline, 1. Entrories: McDougal and Bo-land; Sonier and Sage. Hase hits: Quincy, 7, Rock Island, 8. Two-base hits: McVey, M. Johnson, Comors, Katz. Three-base hits: Sommers, Boland, Zels, Errors; Quincy, 7; Rock Island, 3.

Traffleys touldn't Do the Trick. DES MOINES, July 22.—(Special Tele-gram to The Bec.)—Des Moines went to pièces in the fifth inning and lost the game.

Standing of the Teams. Played, Won, Lost, Pr.Ct Lincoln 67 Rock Island 67 Jucksonville 68 Des Moines 68 Quincy 68

WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Mister Manning in the Toughest Kind of Tough Luck at Huskertown.

SIOUX CITY, July 22.-Manning has been in hard luck in the last twenty-four hours. Last night he was robbed of \$500 at his hotel and today the Huskers gave the Blues a terrible drubbing. Game called in eighth inning to allow the visitors to catch a train. It was all they could catch

Swelling Sloux City's Lead.

and Spies; Blue Foreman and McFarland.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Luby pitched for the Millers today and met a Waterloo, the home team finding his curves for twenty-two safe hits. Score:

Milwaukee ... 2 3 0 5 0 6 0 0 0—16 Minneapolis 0 1 1 5 0 0 0 0 2—9 Hits: Milwaukee, 22: Minneapolis, 5. Earned runs: Milwaukee, 1; Minneapolis, 5. Earned runs: Milwaukee, 1; Minneapolis, 5. Earned runs: Milwaukee, 6; Minneapolis, 7. Two-hase hits: Carcy, 2: McGann, Stephens, 2: Crooks, Werden, Hines, Three-base hits: Stephens, Burne, Visner, 2. Home runs: Hines, Burrel, 2. Double plays: Visner and Crooks, Struck out: By Stephens, I; by Luby, 2. Time: Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire: McDonald. Batteries: Stephens, Lohman and Field; Luby and Burrel. Luby Was "Off."

Standing of the Teams. Played, Won. Lost, Pr.Ct. Sloux City 68
Toledo 68
Minneapolis 71 45 23 65.2 40 28 58.8 38 33 53.5 35 25 50.0 38 38 50.0 36 37 49.3 29 41 41.4 17 45 27.4 Milwaukee 62

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Billy Barney's Hard Luck Team Makes

Record for Not Getting Runs. LOUISVILLE, July 22.-Louisville was shut out again today, the second time in three games. The Colonels have made but ne run in twenty-seven innings. Score:

Anse Grabs the Third. Chicago ... 2 0 2 0 4 2 0 1 0-11
Hits: St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 17. Errors:
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2. Earned runs: St.
Louis, 2; Chicago, 5. Two-base hits: Hawley, Miller. Three-base hits: Peitz, Parrott. Home runs: Shugart, Decker. Double
plays: Dahlen, Parrott and Anson. Struck
out: By Clarkson, 4; by Terry, 1; by Griffith, 3. Time: Three hours and ten minutes. Umpire: Hurst, Batteries: Hawley,
Clarkson and Peitz; Griffith, Terry and
Shriver.

Standing of the Teams. Played, Won. Lost. Pr.C. Boston New York Cleveland Philadelphia Brooklyn Brooks, Pittsburg "incinnati St. Louis Chicago Louisville

PLAYED ON THE PRAIRIE.

Games in Which Past, Present and Future Champions Appeared.

The Tenth Street Stars dictated a few

brief lines to the Dictators yesterday morn

Lowry's home run and Hamblin's fielding were the features. Score: Stars 4 7 2 3 3 1 1-21
Dictators 1 7 0 0 1 0 1-10 Batteries: Stars, Lumbard and Stein lictators, Ryberg and Spusdaht, Umpire

On Saturday the Orchard & Wilhelms won a loosely played game from the Pacific Express team by one run. Score: Batteries: Crehard & Withelms, Welch, Eldridge and O'Canner; Pacifics, Thomas and Brumer, Unpire: Kutter, In a one-stied walking match yesterday morning the Samsons downed the Twenty-first Street Singers thusly; Samsons 2 8 3 2 1 3 4 7 4—34 Sluggers 0 7 0 2 1 0 0 3 1—14

Batterles: Samsons, M. Leshy and Shamphan: Slaggers, Snyder, Roberts, Gaulin and Hoffman, Umpire: Gable.

In the afterneon the Samsons won their fourteenth victory by whitewashing the Diamonds, Score:

favor. Batteries: Red Robins, Swanson and O'Donnel: Donahues, Koss and Camp. Umpire: Willie Frank.

After a close game of ball between the Dupont Stars and the Presbyterian Sunday School Boys, the Sunday School boys won by a score of 18 to 13.

The Admirals played with the Pepsin Chips and were defeated by a score of 18 to 13.

To 13. Batteries: Pepsins, Williams, Frisco and Myers; Admirals, Myers, Greenblat and Atherton. Umpire: Bell.

RYAN AND SMITH IN FORM.

Pugilists Ready to Fight for the Welter Weight Championship.
MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—A physician examined Smith and Ryan at their training quarters yesterday and pronounced them in perfect health and condition. Both are well down to the weight limit, and are doing little work other than what is necessary to keep them to the standard and improve ir wind. Specolation on the result has ome brisk. It is expected that a de-on will be reached before the twentieth ad. Applications for seats are coming Billy Smith, known as "Mysterlous" or

Billy Smith, known as "Mysterious" or "Boston Billy," has never met defeat. He has beaten Charles Gleason in four rounds, Billy Maber in twenty-six rounds, Dannie Noelham in fourteen rounds, Tom Williams, the Australian champian, in two rounds, Billy McCarthy in six rounds, Patsy Carliff in four rounds, and has beaten twenty-five othera less notable.

Tom Ryan's most important victories were over Dannie Needham in seventy-six rounds, Jack Wilkes and Con Doyle in twenty-seven rounds, Ed Bartlett in two rounds, Henry Baker in three rounds, Billy McMillan in four rounds, and Jack Falvey in three rounds. He also boxed a draw with George Dawson of Australia, and fought Jimmy Murphy fifty-seven rounds. A comparison of their measurements can be made from the following table:

Ryan. Smith.

Ryan. 142 lbs. 8% in. in. . 5 ft.

Zim is a Popular Man PARIS, July 22.-An enormous crowd gathered at the Velodrome today to witness the bicycle contests. In the 1,009 meter race Zimmerman, who started from the scratch, won ensity. Wheeler was second, and Louvett third. There were forty starters in the mile handicap race. Some of the contestants had 100 meters start over Zimmerman, who was scratch man. The American won the race easily, finishing several lengths ahead of the next best man. His victory was greeted with thunders of applause. During the final tandem race the public, observing Zimmerman, invaded the track and gave him an ovation. ness the bicycle contests. In the 1,000 meter

up a red hot contest.

WANTS FINES REMITTED.

Failure of a Government Contract to De-

liver Stone Causes Trouble. WASHINGTON, July 22 .- General Casey, chief engineer of the army, who has control of the river and harbor works, has been appealed to by Senator Mitchell to remit fines imposed by the army engineers on John Kiernan, the subcontractor who furnished 150,000 tons of rock for the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river. Fines for nondelivery of stated quantities of rock in time as called for by the engineer in charge of the works were imposed upon Klernan, who has raised the point that the delays occurred in the months of May and June last year and were due to floods. There is also a question between the supervising engineer and the contractor as to the right of the latter to perform a part of his contract by delivering rock weighing not more than 150 to 1,000 pounds.

Mitigated a Cadet's Sentence. WASHINGTON, July 22 .- Cadet Albert S. Brookes, second class United States Military academy, was revicted recently by court martial of conduct to the prejudice of good and discipline and sentenced to one year's suspension without pay. The president has mitigated his sentence to confinement to the limits of the summer until August 20 next.

SWINDLED BRITISH CAPITALISTS.

Sensational Suit in California Mining Circles

to Recover a Fortune. SAN FRANCISCO, July 22 .- A. G. Rensaw, a British capitalist, has commenced suit in the United States district court to recover \$245,000. He charges that the sale of the Bears Nest group of mines in Alaska was accomplished by gigantic fraud. He accuses James Treadwell, John Treadwell, Captain James Carrol, M. W. Murray, N. A. Fuller and George J. Smith with conspiracy to make the sale by placing gold-bearing rock from the rich Treadwell mine in a barren mine adjoining and treating the ore from a diamond drill with chloride of gold to make a showing of rich ore.

He asserts that he has a confession of the entire fraud. He declares that three British experts were deceived in the salted mine, each one reporting it would yield a profit of \$1,000,000 a year. The enormous amount of money involved, the prominence of the parties to the suit and the charges of fraud make this disclosure the sensation of the day in mining circles. The minne was sold to British investors for \$2,500,000 in stock and \$1,500,000 in bonds drawing 7 per cent interest. This was in 1887, and no gold has ever been taken from it. The projectors of the sale have so far received about \$500,000 in money. accuses James Treadwell, John Treadwell,

NOT FIT FOR SERVICE.

ennard's Bullet Proof Coat Stopped Shot, i at Its Utility is Questioned.

NEW YORK, July 22.-A number of gen-lemen went over to Governor's island to ee the test of W. J. Lennard's bullet proof coat, Captain G. P. Catton, commanding Fort Columbus, had promised Lennard a Fort Columbus, had promised Lennard a test. The builet proof shield was hung on a post and Lieutenant C. J. Treat took a Springfield and fired five or six shots at a distance of forty feet. The bullets buried themselves in the material, but did not go quite through, though they made lumps on the other side. "Mr. Lennard's cont has effectually resisted the bullets. There is no doubt of that," said Captain Canton, "but I can't see the utility of the thing. You might as well equip an army with metallic shields and be done with it. You could not get soldiers to wear such coats in action."

DENVER'S TURNER GUESTS.

Two Special Trains Crowded with Members Reach Colorado's Capital. DENVER, July 22.-Two special trains, one from Chicago and one from St. Louis, arrived today loaded with delegates to the convention of the Turners. Tomorrow is set for the arrival of the main body of the hosts expected and all indications point the nosts expected and all indications point to a large attendance. Tomorrow night a reception, the features of which will be music, speeches and a banquet, will be given at Turner hall, which has been handsomely decorated. The regular proceedings will occupy all of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday a trip will be taken up Clear Creek canon and over the loop and on Saturday a picnic will be given at Military park.

The Manufacture of Flags. The manufacture of flags has become an extensive and presperous industry since our late war. No less than 5,000,000 flags are made and sold annually, ranging in price from 1 cent to \$100 or more. General Ben-jamin F. Butler was one of the first to go into the manufacture of flags on an exiensive scale. He owned or held controlling interest in a couple of cotton mills not far from Boston into which he introduced special machinery for turning out flags and bunting by the bolt. Following the close of the war there was a wonderful demand for these products, which led other mills to embark in the business.

Record of a list Day in Gotham. NEW YORK, July 22.-When the citizens Gotham sat down to breakfast at 8 clock yesterday morning they found a o'clock yesterday morning they found a temperature of approximately 80 degrees to take away their appetites and make the meal unpleasant. At 2 o'clock the thermometer registered 90. The record for the day was: An unknown man, Mary Dinian, Thomas Hatsher, 55, overheated; John Lee, 15, prostrated; Andrew Foley, 52, prestrated; Edward Buchanan, 18, overcome; Thomas Coster, 19, overcome. All were taken to the hospitals.

Blacen goes up at Courtland.

SCOURGE OF THE ORIENT

SE ALLE ANGLOS SHE ADDED AND ABL

moutal... Accurate Details of the Progress of the Plague in Southern China.

UNITED STATES" IN GREAT DANGER

Official Warning to the American Government to Exercise Unusual Care if it Desires to Avoid the Terrible Disease.

WASHINGTON, July 22 .- Recognizing the difficulties in the way of obtaining accurate information upon sanitary matters from oriental countries, Dr. Stuart Eldredge, the health officer of the port of Yokohama and member of the imperial board of health of Tokio, has sent to the marine hospital bureau of semi-official statement of the epidentic of plague in southern Chica. It appears from his report that this scourge, of which only fragmentary news has been received, is one of the most fearful on record, having its greatest hold at the port of Hong Kong, where most of the foreign commerce touches.

The scourge broke out in Canton late last February and about the same time it was epidemic at Pakhoi, a port not often visited by Europeans. During March and April it steadily increased until it assumed gigande proportions.

According to the letter of Dr. Eldredge eastern authorities treated the diease with their ordinary indifference. Although Hong Kong is the center of trade in the east, but a half a day's fourney from Canton and in constant communication therewith the extent of the danger was ignored. Several cases appeared in Hong Kong during the first days of May, but not until May 10 was any action taken. It has steadily in creased there until the mortality has reached 100 a day, despite the exodus of 100,000 Chinese and many Europeans. The natives in most cases have left on feeling the first symptoms of the disease in the hope of dying in their native villages, while a dozen Europeans have been attacked and nest of them have died.

From Canton and Hong Kong the disease spreading through the neighboring country, and will probably soon appear in the coast towns of China north of Hong Kong because from the carelessness in these ports no effective quarantine is likely to be estab-lished. Several cases have already occurred on steamers trading from Hong Kong to Chinese ports, but without serious consequences, on account of the prompt action

by the ships surgeons.
A quarantine system has been put in operation in Japan, holding ships from the infected district nine days after arrival, or after the last case has abated, and but one "If I may presume to advise," says Dr. Eldredge, "I would say the most stringent measures may need to be taken to protect

the United States, particularly as regards certain classes of goods from China likely to convey infection, rags, old cotton, etc. also manufactured articles made in the native workshops, with perhaps a case of plague dying in the same room; such things as straw matting, embroidery and every sort of textile fabric. So long as the lisease is kept out of Japan, so long will this country be the best bulwark for the United States against the importation of the disease."

LAUNDRY CHEMICALS.

The Analytical Chemist and His Ruined Garments.

Probably every person who has clothing done up" at the laundries, public and private, has, at one time or another (probably very frequently), had some article come home in tatters, eaten up by some corrosive material used by the laundry people to save labor. If you make complaint you are told, with much show of indignation, that "no chemicals, nothing but pure soap and water" are used in that laundry. You know on such occasions that the party is lying, but you have no recourse, except to change laundries, and this is usually swapping the devil for a witch. In fact, you feel that you have been "done up" quite as effectively

as your clothing. It is comforting to learn from the National Druggist that at last chemical ingenuity has shown itself equal to the task of proving the use of corrosives in the laundry, and that at least one laundry concern has come to The hero of the affair was M. A Schlumberger, who, for all of his Teutonic name, is a Frenchman, residing in Paris He was recently consulted by a party who had been imposed on by his laundryman forbearance ceased to be a virtue. Brand new table cloths, napkins, shirts, etc. would go to the laundry whole and return

in tatters. On looking at the articles the chemist thought that they had been submitted to the action of Javel water. He therefore made a weak solution of methylene blue and placed one of the corroded articles in In a moment all around the burned spots the blue color fixed itself in the most intense manner, while the other parts were colored weakly. This was proof positive that his suspicions were correct, and the courts subsequently justified him by making the laundryman settle for the articles destroyed. The next case was a little harder. The ar-ticles sent to the laundry were entirely new, but on being returned were found to be eaten in spots. The test first named would not work in this case, and since there was no evidence of chlorine, the chemist concluded that an acid had been used. After trying two or three re-agents he had recourse to a weak solution of brasilein (C16 H12 O5). He cattered a few drops of this around the burned or croded spots, and had the pleasure of seeing the rose color changed to yellow, showing that an acid had been used. equently it was shown that the clothing, having been thrown carelessly into some receptacle, had become spotted with iron rust, and this latter had been removed by oxalic acid. The acid had been carelessly used, and had eaten out the fabric wherever it was

in the absence of any statute specifically bearing upon the subject, and in the pres-erce of the fact that the use by the laundries of Javel water, liquor calcis chlorin atae and other like preparations, acid, etc., is almost universal, and that the laundries, without exception, disclaim the use of the corrosive and mischievous preparations, it would seem that the offenders might be reached under the statute punishing the obtaining of money under false pretenses, or made to pay for goods thus destroyed under those regulating the mishievous and careless destruction of property. With the chemical means of proving offense at hand, a conviction ought to ow. The editor of the National Druggist (St. Louis) will give his services as chemcal expert free to the first party who will undertake a prosecution.

DALTON'S PERILOUS RIDE.

A Somnambulist Taken Uninjured from a Railway Brake Beam.

George Dalton is about 20 years of age, the only son of William Dalton, bank boss at N. C. Anderson's Hazel Creek mine at Clinton, Ind. He is fond of gayety, and is not averse to a "night out" with the boys. He went to his home in the west part of town about 10 o'clock on the night of June After passing through the room pied by his father and mother, and bidding them good-night, he retired to his bedroom.

About 11 o'clock his mother saw him going out of the house with nothing on save his night robe. Mrs. Dalton asked George where he was going, and he replied that he was going out of doors for a moment. With this assurance from the boy Mrs. Dalton again

fell asteep.
After leaving the house George went direct to the depot, where he managed to board the front end of passenger train No. 4. George Daily and Henry Hardin, who were "beating" a ride to Newport, the white object on the car, and being peratition; concluded it was a ghost. Har peraltileu, concluded it was a ghost. Hardin was so frightened that he jumped off the train, but Dally, who has considerable courage, rode to Hilladale, which was the first stop. At Hilladale Dally notified the conductor of the mysterious white object which was making his stolen ride so unpleasant, and the conductor, with him and the brakeman make an investigation.

When the investigation.

When the investigating party reached the car the object had crawled off the platform and was perched on the brake rods. They got the strange passenger in white from his perilous position and led him to the light of the depot, where Daily was even worse frightened to find that it was George Dalton, who was apparently asleep and perfectly insensible to his surroundings. Dalton was taken into the depot, and an effort made to

Word was wired to Liveryman Nebeker, who sent a buggy to Hillsdale and Dalton was wrapped in blankets and returned to his home. When the liveryman, with the mysterious sleeper, reached the Dalton home, Mr. and Mrs. Dalten han interest room, were finding his clothes still in the room, were with anxiety. On being almost crazed with anxiety. On being brought home George was put to bed and a physician summoned. The physician thought it was somnambulism, but is at a loss to know what caused it. When the driver from the livery stable approached Dalton at the depot Dalton recognized him and spoke his name. This was the last word spoken by him during the drive of eight niles to Clinton. Arriving home he continued in a dazed condition and paid no attention to the appeals to him to explain his strange freak. His condition was not improved at last report.

READS LIKE FICITON.

Story of an Illinois Woman's Life and What Changed It.

She was born in the south. Her father was an Englishman and spent his time in traveling. He brought his daughter to Chicago to be educated and placed her in an exclusive North Side boarding house. She was bright, pretty and intelligent, and was well liked by all with whom she came in contact. As she progressed in her studies, relates the Chicago Tribune, she increased in popularity and socially was a great suc-

Her bills were all paid by her father, who stinted her in nothing. She was well supplied with pocket money and whenever she needed anything she asked him for it and there was never a complaint that she was spending too much money. One day the firl received a letter from her father, telling her to prepare at once for a long European tour. He asked her to hurry and enclosed a large check for her to use in securing the necessary outlit. She got ready and was iwaiting the arrival in Chicago of her father, when one morning she was handed a telegram which announced that her father had suddenly died when about to take the train for this city. Overcome with grief at the sad end of her parent the girl abandoned all thought of her European tour, and again settled down to her old life on the North

Several weeks passed without anything being made known to the girl about the arrangements her father had made for her support. Finally she needed money and rote a letter to the city where her father had died, asking for a remittance. After some delay she received a letter which of-fered her a big sum of money and a home for life, provided she would never again at tempt to communicate with a brother she had discovered during the correspondence concerning her father's death, and of whose existence she had before been in ignorance Suspecting something wrong, but not dreaming of the truth, the girl answered the peculiar request, declining to agree to any such proposition, and asking for the brother's reasons for dictating such terms. Then came the crushing and humiliating truth. She was told that she had negro blood in her veins, that her mother was a negress, and in fact was even at that time living onDearborn street in Chicago.

The letter which turned the life's story

of this girl into a new channel carried also the information that if she needed proof she might go to a prominent Chocago pastor what to do. The girl, stricken and heartbroken, could not believe at first that she had negro blood in her veins, but she went to the paster, who, when she insisted, told her the truth. He had no advice to give, for the girl had decided at once what she

"If I am a negress," she said, "my place to associate longer with my friends. I will leave them and take my place where I be

long. The girl at once wrote to her supposed brother, accepting his terms. She got the money and then she found her mother and fitted up a home for her. She took up her life with her negro relatives and no word of regret was ever heard from her. She bore her blow with silence and her humiliation with fortitude.

One day there came to Chicago a young Englishman who had known the girl when she was happier and her spirit had not been crushed. He went to her old North Side home and was referred to a friend for an explanation of the reason why he should not see her. The young Briton was quietly told that the girl friend was a negress and was living with her mother. He declared at once that whatever position she was in he would make no change in the feeling he held toward her, and he immediately went to her home, and after a few days made her a proposal of marriage, telling her he loved her and the story of her life was nothing to him. She accepted him, they were married and went to England, where they lived several

years. Then came another blow. The husband died. The mother and a young child were left without means, and after some struggling managed to reach Chicago, where the oman entered a business life and is mak-

ing a success. "I am not ashamed of the fact that there is negro blood in my veins," she said. "True, I am not proud of it and do not any tonger associate with colored people. I do my work and care for my child and live in the seclusion of my little home. I am making a good living, my friends who know my story treat me kindly, and so do those who do not know what I have passed through. I often, however, think how vastly different my life would have been if my father had not died, as I afterward learned that it was his intention to take me to England and leave me there, well provided for and surrounded with friends and all the things which make life happy. I do not complain, exceedingly happy days, even if some of those in my life have been 'dark and dreary.'" however, because, after all, I have had some

REFUTING HISTORY.

Recollection of Mrs. O'Leary and the Chicago Fire.

The city authorities of Chicago have been cleaning up the neighborhood of that historical spot upon which the great fire of 1871 originated, and the Tribune is authority for the statement that since Mrs. O'Leary left the premises the adjoining streets and alleys have been raised three feet above the level of the lot by the gratuitous and un-savory contributions of the abutting prop-erty owners. Ashes, garbage, tin cans and old garments for many years formed the top stratum of the geological formation. This would probably have been the situation still but for the ravages of the smallpox in the Nineteenth ward. But the pestilence set people to thinking about the filth of their streets and alleys, and finally the city set to work to grade, pave and clean them.

The Tribune makes the event an occasion The Tribune makes the event an occasion for dragging Mrs. O'Leary before the public gaze, much to her disgust. The famous old lady's family physician, Dr. Wayne Wickersham, says of her: "I was her family physician for fifteen or twenty years. She is a remarkable character and a typical Irishwoman. When I first knew her, and for years afterward her business was needing years afterward, her business was pedding milk, carrying the milk can in hand. She was a strictly honest woman and afraid of debt. She kept her money in an old sock,

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

and paid me for every professional visit I "It would be impossible for me to describe to you the grief and indignation with which Mrs. O'Leary views the place that has been assigned her in history. That she is regarded as the cause, even accidently of the great Chicago fire, is the grief of her life. She is shocked at the levily with which arouse him. He would talk, but while he spoke he would stare vacantly into space, and it was apparent that he did not realize the subject is treated and at the satirical has told me a thousand times that she was in hed asleep when the fire broke cut, and the blaze was occasioned by her tenants, the

Laughlins, breaking into her stable and at-tempting to milk her cow. That she has been substituted for the Laughlins she attributes to the Chicago press, for which shi entertains the bitterest hatred. She admits no reporters to her presence, and she is de-termined that whatever ridicule history may heap on her it will have to do it without the aid of her likeness, Many are the devicethat have been tried to procure a picture o er, but she has been too sharp for any of hem. No cartoon will ever make any sport of her features. She has not a likeness if the world and will never have one. "When the cyclorama of the burning of Chicago was first opened here the proprietor made a determined effort to use Mrs. O'Leary as an advertisement, and I did what I could to help him. We rode to her house together in a carriage, but Mrs O'Leary would not even admit the proprie She was glad to see bowever, and I laid the matter before in the most seductive way I could. I tale her the proprietor wished to employ husband at a good salary to do odd about the building on condition that she should sit where she could be seen and sell her likeness for her own profit. I was also authorized to offer her a large sum of money, if necessary, to close the engagement.

A BEAR STORY.

But the proposition only struck her with

in need of money, but even if she was there

was not enough money in the world to pay her to do such a thing. There was nothing

left but for me to beat a retreat, and noth

ing left for the cyclorama but to get along

How Bruin Created Intense Excitement at Norfolk.

without her.'

A gang of itinerant dages with three rained bears and a number of performing monkeys are camped on the Elkhorn south of Norfolk, Neb. Some of them put in the day begging from house to house, and at night give exhibitions on the street. Among the ets performed for a small purse is a fight between one of the bears and three dogs The itinerants gave an exhibition on Main street near the Oxnard hotel. The usual crowd on such occasions was not long in contributing a sufficient amount to see "de bar an' de dogs" battle. At the word of command the fight commenced. Mr. Bear held his own against the three canines until some one in the crowd interfered and stopped the mill. Then the kids communeed to get in their work. The torpedoes fell thick and fast around the bear as the dagos disappeared down First street toward the Junction.

Near the Depot hotel another collection was

taken up, and for \$1 extra the dagos agreed to untie the rope from the bear in order to make the fight more interesting. Just about the time the fight commenced some one in the crowd dropped some bisulphide of carbon on the bear's head. This made the poor brute crazy, and instead of going for the dogs in his usual playful manner he hit one a swipe. knocking it about forty feet, and grabbed another by the nape of the neck and tossed it in the air. Then bruin made a jump for his female keeper and gave her a hug that made her grunt and swear in a language not at all choice and chaste. But the excitement had only just commenced. The crowd had had only just commenced. The crowd has scattered, and so had the dagos and dogs, leaving the bear in possession of the field.

The bisulphide of carbon was getting in its work stronger every second. The harder its work stronger every second. The harder it worked the more frantic the bear acted. Making a hot foot it went through the front door screen of a house near by and out the back door. The women of the house screamed, children cried, the crowd yelled the dogs barked and the dagos swore. Down toward the roundhouse tore the bear, the crowd following. As the bear reached the roundhouse it made for the first door, knocking over an old Irishman who was coming out. Up into the cab of an engine it jumped, growling like a gorilla. By this time every man in the house had skedaddled and joined the crowd on the outside. Jumping from the cab the bear rushed around the building, out of the door and made for a telegraph pole. Up the pole it climbed to the cross-bars, and then sliding down disap-peared among the cars on the sidetrack. It vas nearly two hours before the owners succapturing the poor brute and get-

ting it back to camp. Later accounts report the death of bruin from the effects of the chemical.

PROFITS OF THE SUGAR TRUST Seventy-Three Per Cent on Refining Alone Made by the Colossal Monopoly.

The great Sugar trust, which monopo izes the entire sugar refining business o the United States, was formed in 1887, says the New York World. So far as the duction of refined sugar in the United States is concerned, it actually has no competitor and, as Henry O. Havemeyer has just testified with so much frankness in Washing-ton, can and does regulate prices in this country at its pleasure. From foreign com-petition it is protected by a tariff of one-half of 1 cent per pound on refined sugar. To this must be added about one-eighth of a cent per pound of natural protection. The real protection which the trust enjoys is, therefore, five-eighths of a cent per pound. This puts it in the power of the trust to raise the prices here over five eighths of a cent per pound above foreign price before foreign sugar can be brought in.

was not until the Claus Spreckels re-

combination that the trust was fully formed and its arrangements for the absolute con-trol of the sugar refineries of the country were completed. When that arrangement was made the trust consisted, as it consist-today, of what formerly had been seventeen distinct firms. These were the Havemeyers & Elder company of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Sugar Refining company of Brooklyn, the Decastro & Donner company of Brooklyn, the Havemeyer company of Brooklyn, the meyer company of Brooklyn, the Havemeyer company of Jersey City, the F. O. Matthlessen & Wiechers company of Jersey City, the Standard company of Boston, the Boston Sugar Refining company of Boston, the Continental company of Boston, the Continental company of Boston, the Forest City company of Portland, the St. Louis company of St. Louis, the Louis iana and Planters company of New Orleans the Franklin company of Philadelphia, the E. C. Knight company of Philadelphia, the Spreckels company of Philadelphia, the Del-aware company of Philadelphia and the Baltimore company of Baltimore.

The total daily capacity of these com-panies is about 44,890 barrels. The only panies is about 44,500 barrels. The only other refineries in the country are the Revere company of Boston, with a daily capacity of 1,000 barrels; the California company of Claus Spreckels, capacity 1,600 barrels, and the American refinery of Havemeyer & Elder, also of California, with a capacity of 2,000 barrels. The Revere refinery is owned by Nash, Spaulding 6. Co. who are large stockholders in the & Co., who are large stockholders in the Sugar trust, and who work in harmony with the trust. A long time age Havemeyer and Elder and Claus Spreckles formed an auxili-ary comptny, to which they leased their California plants, making them also practically a part of the trust. The total capitalization of the trust is

on refining alone are in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000, or about 73 per cent on the actual investment and 34 per cent on the present capital, water and all.

INSISTING UPON HIS RIGHTS.

A Passenger Wanted a Car Window Open and He Had His Way. There is nothing like demanding one's

right. The average American will fight for his rights if you tell him that he cannot have them, but if you say nothing about them, you can appropriate them with im-punity, and he has nothing to say. An expunity, and he has nothing to say. An ex-ception to the rule put himself in evidence the other the other day, however. Every one who travels on railroads knows what a car wintravels on railroads knows what a car window is. A Georgia mule is not to be mentioned in the same breath with it. Wherever it is, there it stays. If it is up it is like Banquo's ghost about downing. If it is down well, it is down and down it stays.

The American who knows his rights and insists upon having them got into his car and settled back in the scat, relates the New York. Technol. It was warm and saffy in York Tribune. It was warm and stuffy in the car, as it always is in cars, and he at-tempted to raise the window. It did not budge and he took a firmer hold and gave a stronger tug. The window stayed right where it was. The man got a little red around the neck and gave a harder pull than before. Of course, the window was made to stay down, and it performed its proper function. For an instant there was a wild look in the man's eyes. He leaned back as if he were going to have that win-dow open if he had to pull out the whole adde of the car. He half rolled up his sleeven and his lips were closed tightly. Then he suddenly sat down, and, calmly picking up a paper, he began to read it. His eyes were intently fixed on the page when the conductor came along. "Tickets, please."

The passenger raised his eyes, and there was a gentle, questioning light in them.
"Will you be good enough to have some
one open the window?" he asked.

"Certainly," answered the conductor. "I'll open it for you myself." But he didn't, "Oh," said the conductor good-naturedly, "it sticks a little. I'll have a brakeman open. it. Tickets, please."

"If you don't mind," said the passenger, with a smile, I'll have the window open before I give up my ticket."

"You will have to give me your ticket," said the conductor, firmly.

"But I won't." replied the passenger, "un-I the window is open." 'I'll have to put you off this train."

"Very well then, put me off."
"But I tell you I'll send a man to open it," cried the conductor in disgust.
"And I tell you," answered the other, quietly, "that when he opens it I will give up my ticket."
The conductor looked savage, but think-

ing better of his original intention he passed on without another word. In a moment a brakeman came in. "Excuse me," he said, "until I open that "With pleasure," responded the passenger

With pleasure, responded the passenger affably.

The brakeman gave a quick, sharp jerk, with a little shake. It was the trick of the expert, the skilled window-opener, the pastern description of the state of the s master in his art, but the window did not nove. It just stayed.
The brakeman went down the car, tried several windows, found one that would open, threw it up and returned to the passenger. 'Would you mind changing your seat?'

'Not at all," was the answer, and the "man's-right" man moved down the aisle and took his new seat next to the open win-"Thank you," he said to the brakeman. "You are welcome," answered the other.

Just then the conductor re-entered the car

asked.

and took in the situation at a glance. "Ticket, please," he said politely. "Certainly," answered the passenger in is calm voice. Then he went to reading again, while a fresh breeze came through the window and made the pages of his paper flutter in a sort of "Yankee doodle-doo" way.

Try salt water taffy at Courtland beach. Right in Line.

"Oh," said the lady lecturer, "I have had such a delightful conversation with the gentleman you saw bow to me as we left the train. He told me that the emancipation of woman had been his life work ever

so many years.' "Yes," said the woman who had come to

vorce lawyer ever since I could remember." A new guest in the library of literature brings along a vast store of information about animal pets of the household. "Our Home Pets: How to Keep Them Well and Happy. is its title and Olive Thome Miller is the author. It discusses the selection of desirable pets and their proper treatment and care, besides describing the peculiarities, traits and needs of the various types and breeds of the dog and cat and feathered friends. Cloth, 273 pages, Harper & Brothers, New York. Sold by Megeath Stationary Company, Omaha.

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